

INDONESIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1939	Dutch Territorial Sea Ordinance	3nm	
	Feb 60	Regulation No. 4	12nm	Permitted "innocent passage" through "inland seas."
	Jul 62	Regulation No. 8		Foreign warships and other non-merchant ships must give notice prior to entering. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 60	Regulation No. 4		Established straight baselines and announced claim to archipelagic status (see Section I).
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jul 62	Ordinance No. 8		Claimed to restrict "stopping, dropping anchor, and/or cruising about without legitimate reason" in high seas "adjoining" Indonesian territorial waters; "adjoining" officially interpreted to extend up to 100 miles seaward of Indonesian territorial waters. This claim is not recognized by the U.S.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 69	Government Announcement	EXP	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 80	Declaration (21 Mar 80)	200nm	EEZ: recognized freedom of navigation and overflight.
	Oct 83	Act No. 5		EEZ
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Malaysia EIF.
	Mar 71	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary with Malaysia (Strait of Malacca) EIF.
	Jul 73	Agreements		Continental shelf boundary agreements with Malaysia and Thailand EIF. Agreements established common point of maritime boundaries.
	Nov 73	Agreements (2)		Continental shelf boundary agreements with Australia including Papua New Guinea and Timor and Arafura Sea EIF.
	Aug 74	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Singapore EIF.
	Dec 74 & Aug 77	Agreements		Continental shelf boundary agreements with India EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (Cont.)	Feb 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Thailand (Andaman Sea) EIF.
	Mar 79	Agreement		Boundary agreement with India and Malaysia EIF.
	Dec 80	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Papua New Guinea (Pacific Ocean) EIF.
	Feb 82	Agreement		Fisheries agreement with Australia EIF.
	Jul 82	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Papua, New Guinea EIF.
	Feb 91	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Australia (Timor Gap) EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Feb 86			Ratified.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION.

The following coordinates of the Indonesian archipelagic baseline regime are extracted from Act No. 4 of 18 February 1960:

LOCATION OF POINTS OF BASELINES OF THE INDONESIAN WATERS

Note

U = Utara = North
S = Selatan = South
T = Timur = East
B = Barat = West

REFERENCE NUMBER	CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LOCATION
1.	01 - 13.8 U	104 - 35.6 T	Tg. Berakit.
1A.	01 - 02.9 U	104 - 40.7 T	Sentut.
2.	00 - 56.0 U	104 - 55.8 T	Merapas.
3.	00 - 24.4 U	104 - 33.7 T	Kuju.
4.	00 - 18.0 S	105 - 01.0 T	Meranti.
5.	00 - 45.7 S	104 - 56.2 T	Saja.
6.	01 - 08.5 S	105 - 16.9 T	P. Pekatjang.
7.	00 - 54.5 S	105 - 45.4 T	Toty.
8.	01 - 36.0 S	106 - 03.0 T	Punggul.
9.	02 - 16.4 S	106 - 26.7 T	
10.	02 - 24.1 S	107 - 04.8 T	Gaspar.
11.	02 - 31.8 S	107 - 37.0 T	Langkuas.

REFERENCE NUMBER	CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LOCATION
12.	02 - 31.4 S	107 - 49.1 T	Tg. Siantu.
13.	02 - 38.5 S	108 - 12.2 T	Busung Serlang.
14.	01 - 42.0 S	108 - 41.1 T	Serutu.
15.	01 - 16.9 S	108 - 52.4 T	Leman.
16.	00 - 07.2 U	108 - 36.1 T	Datu.
17.	00 - 14.7 U	108 - 01.5 T	Pengiki.
18.	00 - 05.9 U	107 - 14.0 T	Pendjantan.
19.	00 - 33.1 U	106 - 58.2 T	Anak Awur.
20.	00 - 55.2 U	106 - 44.5 T	Tokong Kemudi.
21.	01 - 32.2 U	106 - 26.6 T	Kaju Ara.
22.	02 - 18.1 U	105 - 35.5 T	Malang Biru.
23.	02 - 44.6 U	105 - 23.0 T	Damar.
24.	03 - 05.5 U	105 - 35.0 T	Mangkai.
25.	03 - 19.8 U	105 - 57.0 T	Nanas.
26.	03 - 26.5 U	106 - 16.0 T	Balajar.
27.	03 - 18.0 U	107 - 33.9 T	Noord Hooiberg.
28.	03 - 55.0 U	107 - 54.0 T	Salor.
29.	04 - 31.1 U	107 - 43.9 T	Semioen.
30.	04 - 48.0 U	108 - 01.9 T	Sekatoeng.
31.	04 - 01.1 U	108 - 25.9 T	Senua.
32.	03 - 03.3 U	108 - 52.2 T	Subi.
33.	02 - 38.5 U	109 - 10.5 T	Kepala.
34.	02 - 04.1 U	109 - 06.9 T	Merundung.
35.	02 - 05.2 U	109 - 38.3 T	Tg. Datu.
36.	04 - 10.0 U	117 - 53.7 T	Tg. Saima.
36A.	04 - 07.6 U	117 - 55.3 T	-
36B.	04 - 03.7 U	117 - 55.5 T	-
37.	03 - 28.5 U	117 - 52.5 T	Tg. Arang.
38.	02 - 22.2 U	118 - 12.2 T	Pandjang.
39.	02 - 19.0 U	118 - 33.8 T	Tg. Bui Tuwattan.
40.	01 - 46.4 U	119 - 01.7 T	Sambit.
41.	01 - 01.3 U	118 - 59.5 T	Tg. Mangkalihat.
42.	00 - 35.5 U	119 - 47.9 T	Tuguan.
43.	01 - 00.5 U	120 - 12.8 T	Lingian.
44.	01 - 20.5 U	120 - 47.6 T	Straat Kapar.
44A	01 - 22.6 U	120 - 53.5 T	Palangan
45.	01 - 19.2 U	121 - 28.1 T	H. Kandi.
46.	01 - 02.2 U	122 - 27.0 T	Tg. Sumalata.
47.	00 - 58.0 U	123 - 15.0 T	Tg. Dulang.
48.	01 - 09.6 U	124 - 20.1 T	Tg. Lainpangi.
49.	01 - 45.2 U	124 - 43.9 T	Yanterawu.
50.	02 - 21.5 U	125 - 17.6 T	Pasige.
51.	02 - 44.5 U	125 - 9.5 T	Makalehi.
52.	03 - 42.9 U	125 - 23.9 T	Tg. Talawid.
53.	04 - 14.0 U	125 - 19.1 T	Kawalusu.
54.	04 - 40.4 U	125 - 25.6 T	Kawio.
55.	04 - 44.5 U	125 - 28.5 T	Marore.
56.	05 - 34.8 U	126 - 36.5 T	Miangas.
57.	04 - 45.0 U	127 - 09.0 T	Marampit.
58.	04 - 37.4 U	127 - 09.2 T	Kakarutan.
59.	03 - 45.4 U	126 - 51.2 T	Darnau.
60.	02 - 38.5 U	128 - 33.5 T	Tg. Sopi.
61.	02 - 30.2 U	128 - 40.4 T	Tg. Gorango.
62.	01 - 32.7 U	128 - 43.9 T	Gam Tjaka.
63.	00 - 43.5 U	129 - 08.1 T	Jiew.
64.	00 - 20.8 U	129 - 52.4 T	Ai.

REFERENCE NUMBER	CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LOCATION
65.	00 - 32.0 U	130 - 44.0 T	Budd.
66.	01 - 04.7 U	131 - 15.6 T	Fani.
67.	00 - 36.0 U	131 - 11.9 T	Aju eiln.
68.	00 - 11.0 S	131 - 18.8 T	H. Lamarche.
69.	00 - 43.5 S	131 - 32.5 T	Dore Hoem Bi.
70.	00 - 20.2 S	132 - 10.5 T	Mios Soe.
71.	00 - 21.8 S	132 - 43.0 T	Valsche Kaap.
72.	00 - 56.8 U	134 - 17.2 T	Mapia Eil.
73.	00 - 11.6 S	134 - 59.1 T	Ajawi.
74.	00 - 23.5 S	135 - 16.1 T	Bepondi.
75.	00 - 41.4 S	135 - 23.5 T	Tg. Imbieri.
76.	00 - 42.1 S	135 - 48.5 T	Tg. Praisbari.
77.	01 - 04.9 S	136 - 23.3 T	Tg. Warari.
78.	01 - 27.8 S	137 - 55.0 T	Hoek d. Uriville.
79.	01 - 35.5 S	138 - 43.0 T	Limi.
80.	02 - 18.5 S	140 - 07.0 T	Tg. Kamdara.
80A.	02 - 26.2 S	140 - 36.9 T	
81.	02 - 36.2 S	141 - 00.0 T	Oinake.
82.	09 - 12.7 S	141 - 01.7 T	
83.	09 - 00.4 S	140 - 49.9 T	Wanme.
84.	08 - 09.9 S	139 - 52.8 T	Biak R.
85.	08 - 12.8 S	139 - 20.0 T	Weleb.
86.	08 - 22.9 S	138 - 54.6 T	Kaap Kaol.
87.	08 - 25.1 S	138 - 47.7 T	Mom Boem.
88.	08 - 27.0 S	137 - 35.1 T	Kaap Valsch.
89.	06 - 55.1 S	138 - 32.5 T	De Jong's punt.
90.	06 - 22.0 S	138 - 24.5 T	Cook R.
91.	05 - 43.1 S	138 - 05.0 T	
92.	05 - 22.5 S	137 - 43.0 T	Laag E.
93.	04 - 55.0 S	136 - 49.8 T	Kp. Steenboom.
94.	04 - 38.8 S	136 - 07.0 T	Amarapaja.
95.	04 - 27.7 S	135 - 12.8 T	Tg. Namaripi.
96.	05 - 19.3 S	134 - 35.0 T	Warilade.
97.	05 - 22.4 S	134 - 44.1 T	Djedah Eil.
98.	06 - 04.5 S	134 - 52.0 T	Kawaera eil.
99.	06 - 19.7 S	134 - 52.2 T	Penambulai.
100.	06 - 52.5 S	134 - 43.4 T	Kultu bai.
101.	07 - 07.0 S	134 - 28.9 T	Enu.
101A.	07 - 01.8 S	134 - 40.1 T	Karang.
102.	06 - 57.2 S	134 - 10.6 T	Tg. Ngabordamlu.
103.	06 - 00.5 S	132 - 50.2 T	Tg. Weduar.
104.	07 - 15.0 S	131 - 59.0 T	Larat.
105.	08 - 03.8 S	131 - 17.5 T	Asutubun.
106.	08 - 08.0 S	131 - 10.5 T	Adaut.
107.	08 - 21.6 S	130 - 48.5 T	Bat Arkdusu.
108.	08 - 13.7 S	129 - 50.1 T	Masela.
109.	08 - 22.0 S	128 - 31.0 T	Meaty Miarang.
110.	08 - 14.9 S	127 - 38.0 T	Luhulele.
111.	08 - 06.4 S	127 - 09.5 T	Jen Tu.
112.	07 - 58.7 S	126 - 28.2 T	Eden.
113.	08 - 01.1 S	125 - 48.6 T	Pibia.
114.	08 - 59.0 S	124 - 24.0 T	
115.	09 - 08.0 S	124 - 00.0 T	
116.	09 - 28.0 S	125 - 05.1 T	Mota Massin.
117.	09 - 38.3 S	124 - 58.7 T	Tg. We Toh.

REFERENCE NUMBER	CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LOCATION
118.	10 - 09.1 S	125 - 00.0 T	
119.	10 - 16.5 S	124 - 01.0 T	
120.	10 - 49.6 S	123 - 13.4 T	Puleh.
121.	11 - 00.9 S	122 - 52.5 T	Dana.
122.	10 - 37.5 S	121 - 50.8 T	Tg. Merabu.
123.	10 - 50.0 S	121 - 17.0 T	Dana.
124.	10 - 19.0 S	120 - 27.2 T	Tg. Ngudju.
125.	10 - 20.6 S	120 - 06.8 T	Atangudu.
126.	09 - 48.0 S	119 - 23.6 T	Tg. Rua.
127.	09 - 45.5 S	119 - 11.6 T	Tg. Mambo.
128.	09 - 40.5 S	119 - 02.0 T	
129.	08 - 53.6 S	118 - 29.9 T	Toro Doro.
130.	09 - 06.8 S	117 - 02.0 T	Tg. Talonan.
131.	08 - 54.9 S	116 - 00.0 T	Tg. Pangga.
132.	08 - 50.0 S	115 - 50.3 T	Tg. Bt. Gendang.
133.	08 - 49.4 S	115 - 35.9 T	Nusa.
134.	08 - 51.0 S	115 - 08.1 T	Tafelhock.
135.	08 - 46.4 S	114 - 30.9 T	Tg. Bantenas.
136.	08 - 44.5 S	114 - 20.8 T	Tg. Purwa.
137.	08 - 39.0 S	114 - 01.5 T	Mustaka.
138.	08 - 30.0 S	113 - 18.5 T	Barung.
139.	08 - 24.0 S	111 - 42.2 T	Skel.
140.	08 - 12.1 S	110 - 42.2 T	
141.	08 - 08.5 S	110 - 33.0 T	
142.	07 - 47.0 S	109 - 25.2 T	Bt. Tugur.
143.	07 - 47.5 S	109 - 02.1 T	Kambangan.
144.	07 - 49.0 S	108 - 26.1 T	
145.	07 - 44.9 S	107 - 50.0 T	Tg. Gedeh.
146.	07 - 23.2 S	106 - 24.5 T	Genteng.
147.	07 - 01.2 S	105 - 31.6 T	Deli.
148.	06 - 50.5 S	105 - 14.5 T	Tg. Goha Kolah.
149.	06 - 37.8 S	105 - 06.0 T	Ganaila.
150.	05 - 57.0 S	104 - 35.8 T	Balimbing.
151.	05 - 39.1 S	104 - 18.1 T	
152.	05 - 14.5 S	103 - 54.5 T	Og. Walor.
153.	04 - 49.0 S	103 - 20.1 T	Tg. Bandar.
154.	05 - 33.1 S	102 - 19.0 T	
155.	05 - 22.1 S	102 - 05.3 T	Tg. Kooma.
156.	04 - 02.0 S	101 - 02.1 T	Mega.
157.	03 - 21.3 S	100 - 27.8 T	
158.	03 - 18.0 S	100 - 19.9 T	Baru - Baru.
159.	02 - 50.0 S	99 - 59.6 T	Tg. Ratai.
160.	02 - 18.0 S	99 - 36.2 T	Tg. Simailupa.
161.	01 - 41.0 S	98 - 52.8 T	Siberut.
162.	01 - 12.4 S	98 - 35.0 T	Siberut.
163.	00 - 31.8 S	98 - 17.0 T	Tg. Hatik.
164.	00 - 05.5 S	97 - 51.0 T	Semuk.
165.	00 - 35.2 U	97 - 40.2 T	Laguadi.
166.	00 - 49.8 U	97 - 20.0 T	Bawa.
167.	01 - 12.0 U	97 - 04.7 T	Wunga.
168.	01 - 24.1 U	97 - 03.1 T	Tg. Tojolawa.
169.	02 - 04.1 U	96 - 37.5 T	Babi.
170.	02 - 38.0 U	95 - 47.0 T	
171.	02 - 58.9 U	95 - 23.0 T	Kokos Eil.
172.	04 - 07.5 U	96 - 06.7 T	Meulaboh.
173.	04 - 36.9 U	95 - 34.0 T	Tjalang Bi.

REFERENCE NUMBER	CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS		LOCATION
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
174.	04 - 52.0 U	95 - 22.0 T	Roja.
175.	05 - 17.0 U	95 - 11.9 T	Rusa.
176.	05 - 48.0 U	94 - 57.5 T	Noord West E.
177.	06 - 05.0 U	95 - 07.0 T	Rondo.
178.	05 - 54.0 U	95 - 20.0 T	le Meule.
179.	05° - 30.4 U	95° - 53.0 T	Og. Pidie.
180.	05 - 16.5 U	96 - 49.5 T	Og. Peusangan.
181.	05 - 17.0 U	97 - 29.0 T	
182.	04 - 53.0 U	97 - 55.0 T	Og. Peureula.
183.	03 - 55.3 U	98 - 40.2 T	Og. Temiang.
184.	03 - 47.4 U	99 - 29.6 T	Berhala.
185.	02 - 52.0 U	100 - 33.8 T	Noordrots.
186.	02 - 9.4 U	101 - 39.5 T	Tg. Medang.
187.	01 - 06.0 U	102 - 59.0 T	Tg. Kedabu.
188.	01 - 11.6 U	103 - 21.0 T	Iju.
189.	01 - 10.0 U	103 - 23.4 T	Karimun.
190.	01 - 09.2 U	103 - 39.3 T	Nipa.
191.	01 - 7.9 U	103 - 42.0 T	
192.	01 - 10.9 U	103 - 52.9 T	Berhanti.
193.	01 - 12.5 U	104 - 04.3 T	Nongsa.
194.	01 - 12.3 U	104 - 23.5 T	Tg. Sading.
195.	01 - 13.8 U	104 - 35.6 T	Tg. Berakit.

B. ANALYSIS. The following comments regarding the Indonesian archipelagic baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 35, "Straight Baselines: Indonesia," 20 July 1971:

Indonesia has adopted the archipelagic regime in drawing straight baselines about its island territory. The legislation is based upon earlier Dutch law (Royal Territorial Sea Ordinance of 1939) which, while more restrictive, did enclose certain water bodies. The extensive Indonesian system has produced five separate sectors:

a) Extending from Bintan Island, east of Singapore, to the western coastal terminus of the Indonesia-Malaysia land boundary, on Borneo. The first sector joins the outermost points of the most seaward islands and serves to close the northern entrances into the Java Sea. The thirty-five segments measure 1,333.2 nautical miles and have an average length of 38.09 nautical miles. The shortest segment, 1 - 1a, extends approximately 12 n.m. while the longest, 15 - 16, extends about 83.5 nautical miles. From points 16 through 34, the straight baseline system encloses several isolated and detached island groups of Indonesia. Point No. 23, for example, lies within 60 nautical miles of the Malaysian mainland but is nearly 230 nautical miles from Borneo.

b) Extending from the eastern terminus of the Indonesian - Malaysian land boundary on Borneo to the Indonesian - New Guinea boundary, the second sector closes the northern entrances to the Flores, Malacca and Banda Seas. The 49 segments, from point No. 36 - 81, have a total length of 2,260.5 nautical miles. The average extent of a segment is 46.13 nautical miles. The maximum and minimum lengths are approximately 124.0 (No. 59 - 60) and 4.0 (No. 36 - 36a), respectively. Point No. 56 is on the Indonesian island of Miangas (Palmas) which is within the claimed territorial sea of the Philippines (See IBS Series A, No. 33). The point is 52 miles off Mindanao and 215 nautical miles from Halmahera.

c) Extending from the southern terminus of the Indonesia - Papua land boundary to a point near Portuguese Timor, the third sector encloses the eastern entrances to the Banda Sea. The thirty-two segments, from No. 82 to 113, measure approximately 1,436.5 nautical miles. The average length of a segment is 44.8 nautical miles while the longest (No. 88 - 89) and shortest (105 - 106) are approximately 103.9 and 8.0 nautical miles, respectively.

d) The fourth sector is a single straight line segment lying approximately 12 nautical miles offshore from the Portuguese Timor exclave of Ocussi. While represented on the attached map [omitted] by lines joining the points to the seaward termini of the Indonesia - Portuguese Timor land boundary, it is not apparent that this is the intent of the law. Rather it appears that the two artificial points are chosen to limit Portuguese Timor to a narrow territorial sea belt. Lateral boundaries, presumably, will be negotiated later. The single segment measures 25.8 nautical miles.

e) Extending from the southern terminus of the Portuguese - Indonesian boundary on Timor to Point No. 1, the final sector of the Indonesian straight baseline system closes the southern entrances to the Savu, Flores and Java Seas. The seventy-nine segments extend 3,111.6 nautical miles with an average length of 39.3 nautical miles. The longest (No. 186 - 187) and shortest (190 - 191) segments measure 100.8 and 2.6 nautical miles, respectively.

Two small islands lie seaward of segments 104 - 105 and 139 - 140 and it may be that the intent of the law is to enclose them within the system. Problems involving positioning undoubtedly cause the apparent exclusion.

The entire Indonesian straight baseline system extends for 8,167.6 nautical miles. The system encloses approximately 666,000 square nautical miles of internal waters including the previously mentioned seas and the important straits of Sunda, Sumba, Lombok, Ombai, Molucca and Macassar as well as numerous internal passages within the Indonesian archipelago. The system contains 196 individual segments with an average length of 41.67 nautical miles. Appendix I gives the approximate lengths of each segment.

Since the Indonesian territorial sea claim extends seaward for 12 nautical miles from the straight baselines, an additional 98,000 square nautical miles of water would theoretically fall under Indonesian sovereignty.

Indonesia is not a party to the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

INDONESIA-MALAYSIA TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY

The Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Malaysia signed an agreement on March 17, 1970, delimiting the territorial sea boundary between the two states in the Strait of Malacca. The treaty came into force on March 10, 1971.

Article 1.

- (1). Without curtailment of provision in Section (2) of this Article, boundary lines of territorial waters of Indonesia and Malaysia at the Strait of Malacca in areas as stated in the preamble of this Treaty shall be the line at the center drawn from base lines of the respective parties in said areas.
- (2).
 - (a). Except that which is stated in sub b, Section (2) of this Article, co-ordinates of points of said boundary lines shall be as follows:

Point 1	101° 00.2'E	02° 51.6'N
Point 2	101° 12.1'E	02° 41.5'N
Point 3	101° 46.5'E	02° 15.4'N
Point 4	102° 13.4'E	01° 55.2'N
Point 5	102° 35.0'E	01° 41.2'N
Point 6	103° 02.1'E	01° 19.1'N
Point 7	103° 03.9'E	01° 19.5'N
Point 8	103° 22.8'E	01° 15.0'N
 - (b). Point 6 shall not apply to Malaysia.
- (3). Co-ordinates of points stipulated in Section (2) shall be geographical co-ordinates and boundary lines which connect them as shown on the map attached to this Treaty as Attachment "A".
- (4). Actual sites of points stated above shall be determined through means jointly approved by authorized officials of both parties.
- (5). What are referred to by "authorized officials" stated in Section (4) shall be for Indonesia the Director of Naval Hydrography of the Republic of Indonesia, including every person so authorized, and for Malaysia, Director of Mapping of the State of Malaysia including every person so authorized.

ANALYSIS

For the analysis of the territorial sea boundary (TSB), the following chart was utilized: U.S. Naval Oceanographic Chart N.O. 71000, 15th Edition, June 1940, revised October 27, 1969.

NOTE: There are two cartographic errors on the chart. (1) Points 4 (red), and 7 (blue) are actually located two nautical miles southwest of the point shown on the chart. (2) During the reproduction process, slight slippage of the red line occurred but did not greatly displace the boundary points.

Both Indonesia and Malaysia claim a 12-nautical-mile territorial sea. The TSB establishes a boundary in a narrow section of the Strait of Malacca extending from 02°51'6N., 101°00'2E.; to 01°15'0N., 103°22'8E. The respective TSB's claimed by each state differ in length because of the small area of high seas that remains in the Strait. The Indonesian TSB is 174 and the Malaysian TSB 173 nautical miles in length.

BOUNDARY POINTS

Turning Points (Territorial)	Turning Points (Continental)	Distance to Baseline (nm)	Distance Between Points (nm)
1	-	11.5	15.0
2	5	10.5	43.5
3	6	10.0	33.0
4	7	10.5	25.0
5	8	12.0	36.5*
6**	-	12.0	3.5*
7	9	11.5	17.5
8	10	4.0	-

* Distances are for the Indonesian TSB. The distance from Point 5-7 of the Malaysian TSB is 39.0 nm.

** Point 6 does not appertain to Malaysia as it is beyond the Malaysian territorial sea limit claimed by Malaysia.

The treaty specifies that the TSB is a median line between the respective baselines of Indonesia and Malaysia. Indonesia has promulgated straight baselines and issued charts showing the system.

Malaysia appears to have a system of straight baselines based on the Indonesian example. However, Malaysia has never promulgated straight baselines other than a reference to such a system in the Indonesia-Malaysia Continental Shelf Boundary Agreement of November 7, 1969. From looking at the territorial sea and continental shelf boundary agreements between Indonesia and Malaysia, it is obvious that Malaysia employed some system of straight baselines from which to measure the extent of its claimed territorial sea. The system was also used by Malaysia to acquire an "equitable" share of the continental shelf of the Strait of Malacca.

The TSB coincides with the continental shelf boundary set in 1969 except in the vicinity of the triangular region 5-6-7. All turning points on the TSB coincide with points on the continental shelf boundary except for Points 1 and 6. Point 1 lies on the shelf boundary but not on a shelf boundary point. Point 6 relates only to the Indonesian TSB.

With the conclusion of the Indonesia and Malaysia territorial sea and continental shelf agreements regarding the Strait of Malacca, only agreements by Indonesia and Malaysia with Thailand remain to complete an assertion of maritime jurisdiction over the shelf and seas of the Strait.

Indonesia and Thailand have reportedly negotiated a continental shelf boundary agreement which has not entered into force. No Indonesia-Thailand TSB is required.

Both territorial sea and continental shelf agreements will be required between Malaysia and Thailand. The TSB would presumably be a 12-nautical mile seaward extension of land boundary between the two states.

The Governments of the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of Singapore signed a territorial sea boundary agreement on May 25, 1973. Indonesia ratified the agreement on December 3, 1973; Singapore ratified the agreement on August 29, 1974.

The agreement provides in part:

1. The boundary line of the territorial seas of the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of Singapore in the Strait of Singapore shall be a line, consisting of straight lines drawn between points, the co-ordinates of which are as follows:

Points	Latitude North	Longitude East
1	1°10'46".0103°40'14".6	
2	1°07'49".3103°44'26".5	
3	1°10'17".2103°48'18".0	
4	1°11'45".5103°51'35".4	
5	1°12'26".1103°52'50".7	
6	1°16'10".2104°02'00".0	

ANALYSIS (from LIS No.60)

The analysis of the Indonesia-Singapore territorial sea boundary has been based upon a plotting of the coordinates on DMAHC Chart N.O.71242, 17th ed., August 1963, revised October 21, 1970.

Indonesia claims a 12 nm territorial sea dating from 1957. Singapore's 3 nm territorial sea claim dates from 1957.

The territorial sea boundary extends for a distance of 24.55 nm. The average distance between the turning points is 4.91 nm; the minimum is 1.35 nm; the maximum is 9.85 nm. The water depths along the territorial sea boundary range from 12 to 25 fathoms, with an average depth of 17.83 fathoms.

Three of the six territorial sea boundary turning points are equidistant from Indonesian and Singaporean territory. The turning points are an average of 1.90 nm from Indonesian territorial and 2.27 nm from Singaporean territory.

The turning points of the territorial sea boundary, which are equidistant from Indonesia and Singapore, are equidistant between the low-tide elevations of both countries. The median line between Indonesia and Singapore, as depicted on the attached chart [omitted], was constructed between the Indonesian system of straight baselines and the low-tide elevations of Singapore. As a consequence, points which are stated as equidistant for islands will not necessarily be situated on the equidistant line.

The western terminus of the territorial sea boundary is located in Main Strait. The boundary turning point, which is not equidistant from Indonesian and Singaporean territory, is 1.70 nm from Pulau Nipa (Singapore) and 2.80 nm from Pulau Sudong (Indonesia). Both points are islands.

The second turning point is 4.80 nm southeast of Point 1. Point 2 is 1.35 nm from Pulau Takong-besar (Indonesia) and 1.75 nm from Pulau Satumu (Singapore). In this extent of the territorial sea boundary, the boundary lies south of an Indonesian-Singapore median line. Moreover, the boundary also crosses over into Indonesian internal waters, i.e., Point 2 is located on the landward side of the Indonesian straight baselines.

The distance from Point 2 to Point 3 is 4.75 nm. Turning Point 3 is not an equidistant point, but rather it is located 1.10 nm from Buffalo Rock (Indonesia) and 1.80 nm from Pulau Sebarok (Singapore). Point 3 is also located on the Indonesia side of an Indonesia-Singapore median line.

Point 4 lies 3.80 nm northeast of Point 3. Point 4 is an equidistant point and lies 1.30 nm from Bt. Berhanti (Indonesia) and Pulau Sakijang Bendera (Singapore). The Indonesia-Singapore median line passes north of Point 4; therefore Point 4 lies on the Indonesian side of the median line.

Point 5 of the territorial sea boundary is an equidistant point located 1.35 nm northeast of Point 4. Point 5 is situated 1.30 nm from Bt. Berhanti (Indonesia) and an unnamed islet east of Pulau Sakijang Petepah (Singapore). Point 5 is the only turning point which lies on the Singapore side of the Indonesia-Singapore median line.

The eastern terminus of the territorial sea boundary, Point 6, is located on the Indonesian side of the Indonesia-Singapore median line and is 4.65 nm equidistant from Tg. Sengkuang (Indonesia) and Tg. Bedok (Singapore).

SUMMARY The Indonesia-Singapore territorial sea boundary utilizes both the equidistant principle (3 turning points) and negotiated positions (3 turning points). Five of the six turning points lie on the Indonesia side of an Indonesia-Singapore median line. Of particular interest is the location of Point 2. This turning point is located inside the Indonesian straight baseline system and is therefore in Indonesian internal waters. Islands were utilized as basepoints for the construction of the territorial sea boundary.

INDONESIA-MALAYSIA-THAILAND MARITIME BOUNDARY

The following is an analysis concerning an agreement between the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand for a partial delimitation of their common maritime boundary, signed on 17 December 1971, and entered into force on 16 July 1973, as set forth in Limits in the Seas, no. 81, "Maritime Boundaries: Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand."

The "Common Point" of the three maritime boundaries, situated at 5 57.0'N. and 98 01.5'E., has not been determined on the basis of equidistance because it is situated, in relation to the respective baselines, as follows:

Name of Basepoint	State	Dist. in NM
Cape Jambu Ayer	Indonesia	52.0
P. Langkawi	Malaysia	98.9
Ko Butang	Thailand	76.1

(a) INDONESIA-THAILAND MARITIME BOUNDARY.

The Indonesia-Thailand maritime boundary measures from the Common Point to the two turning points as follows:

Turning Points		Dist. in N.M.
CP 5° 57.0'N 98° 01.5'E	No. 1. 6° 21.8'N 97° 54.0'E	59.35
No. 1	No. 2 7° 05.8'N 96° 36.5'E	88.67
		Total 148.02

Since the Common Point is not situated equidistant from the three baselines, the line CP-point 1 cannot by definition be an equidistant line. Nevertheless, point 1 has been determined to be equidistant between two points, one on each of the respective national baselines.

Point	Thai Basepoint	Dist. (nm)	Indonesian Basepoint	Dist. (nm)
1	S. Brothers I.	70.04	Jambu Ayer	70.25

The same relative situation prevails for the line between points 1 and 2. The latter point is equidistant from the nearest points on the respective national baselines, although the intervening line, 1-2, is not equidistant from the respective baselines. The line is closer to Thailand than to the Indonesian baseline.

Point	Thai Basepoint	Dist. (nm)	Indonesian Basepoint	Dist. (nm)
2	S. Brothers I.	103.8	Pedir Pt. Pulo Weh	104.1 104.5

The boundary from CP to point 2 is not a true equidistant boundary; it appears to have been negotiated on equitable principles using a selective equidistant line.

TERRITORIAL SEA/CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY: AUSTRALIA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA-INDONESIA

ANALYSIS. The following comments are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 87, "Territorial Sea and Continental Shelf Boundaries: Australia and Papua New Guinea-Indonesia," August 20, 1979:

As a consequence of a series of three agreements, the Governments of Australia and Papua New Guinea, on the one hand, and Indonesia, on the other, have delimited territorial sea and continental shelf boundaries between the respective states. The agreements create, north of the island of New Guinea, a single-segment boundary extending northward from the shore for a distance of approximately 27 miles. The boundary terminates in water depths approaching 1500 fathoms (2,743 meters). In the south, the boundary extends along the western reaches of the Torres Strait and the Arafura Sea and stops near the limits of the former portuguese territory of Timor. After the Timor gap, an area currently undelimited, the maritime boundary resumes and is delimited southwestward through the Timor Sea.

...

On December 18, 1978, Papua New Guinea and Australia signed a treaty at Sydney concerning sovereignty and maritime boundaries in the area between the two countries, including the area known as Torres Strait, and related matters.

...

The boundary between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, in the Pacific Ocean north of the Island of New Guinea, extends nearly due north from the coastal terminus of the land boundary to a point approximately 27 miles seaward. Because both states claim 12-mile territorial sea breadths, the single-segment boundary serves as both a territorial sea and, in part, a continental shelf boundary. The geologic shelf north of the island, however, is very narrow; and within a few miles of the shoreline, water depths in excess of 6,000 feet (1,829 meters) are encountered. As a result, the terminus of the shelf boundary is approximately 9,000 feet (2,743 meters) of water, well beyond existing limits of exploitability.

In the south, the maritime boundaries pass through the Arafura Sea in the east and the Timor Sea in the west. The Arafura Sea extends approximately from the limit of the Torres Strait westward to the island of Timor.

...

[T]he boundary between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea in the north consists of a line connecting two points, C1 - situated at 2°8'30"S. and 141°E., and C2 - situated at 2°8'30"S. and 141°1'30"E. C1 marks the terminus of the land boundary. C2, situated 27.14 miles seaward, is approximately equidistant from the main cape north of Djajapura and an unnamed cape on the New Guinea coastline. Between points C1 AND C2, the boundary is not equidistant from the respective national baselines.

In the south, the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea maritime boundary extends from point B3 through B2, B1, A1, A2, and terminates at A3. These turning points have the following coordinates:

Point	Coordinates	Dist. btwn. Points (miles)
B3	9°8'8"S., 141°1'10"E.	land terminus
		17.45
B2	9°23'S., 140°52'E.	
		2.89
B1	9°24'30"S., 140°49'30"E	
		34.13
A1	9°52'S., 140°29'E.	
		53.06
A2	10°24'S., 139°36'E.	
		42.32
A3	10°50'S., 139°12'E.	
	Total	149.85

Thus, the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea territorial sea and continental shelf boundaries total 176.99 miles: 149.85 in the south and 27.14 in the north.

...

The Australian sector of the Indonesian maritime boundary begins at the trijunction point A3 and extends through intermediate points to A16. The area divided by this part of the boundary has water depths of 200 meters or less.

Westward of A12 to A16, the boundary leaves the Ceram shelf and its location relates primarily to the geomorphologic provinces underlying the Arafura Sea.